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Consider the fact that the Herald
is the cheapest newspaper in
territory.

THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

Weather Today.
FORECAST—Local show-
ers, stationary tempera-
ture.
NUMBER 364

TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1895.

THE WOMEN DON'T VOTE.

They Must Wait Until After
the First Elec-
tion.

REPUBLICANS ARE FEARFUL

Wanted to Be Certain to Capture
This Fall's Election.

The Act Against Polygamy Passed
the Territorial Legislature
Made Valid—Goodwin Made a
Queer Speech—Resented by Rob-
erts, Varian and Evans—A Sharp
Passage Between Thurman and
Ivins—Sanpete Failed to Secure
the Reform School—Discussion in
the Delegation.

The constitutional convention had a
solid day yesterday. The most im-
portant action taken was that deny-
ing women the right to vote at the
first state election. The Republicans
were lined up on this, being stamp-
ed by a vision of Democratic suc-
cess in case the women are allowed
to vote. The Democrats generally
stayed by the women and did all in
their power to secure the right they
have under the constitution. The
convention also made valid the pre-
sent territorial law prohibiting and
punishing polygamy. During the de-
bate, Goodwin made some queer and
extreme remarks which drew on him
the strong condemnation of Roberts,
Varian and Evans. By an overwhelm-
ing vote it was decided not to locate
the state normal school at Ephraim.
The opposition to this was intensified
by the fact that the Sanpete delega-
tion could not agree. Lund had the
only extraordinary inducement, in the
shape of the offer of a block in Eph-
raim for the institution. If the de-
legation had been wise they would have
united on this and cast their whole
influence for it. As it was, they were
divided for their own cities, and
failed to make his fight alone and
failed. In consequence of this di-
vision, Sanpete was knocked out in
the distribution of public institutions.

The Proceedings.
There was a variation on the usual
convention meeting yesterday. Whereas
President Smith is usually very an-
xious to have a quorum appear and has
made it his rule to rap to order as soon
as the fifty-four members make his
appearance; however, after the hour
of 9 o'clock appeared the presiding
officer, under the tutelage of Varian and
Crane, showed an intense anxiety
to hold off action. The normal school
in its appearance at 9:30 and the pre-
sident was informed of the fact. How-
ever, he would not call to order.
Varian and Crane, the meaning
where rushing higher and higher and
bringing the Republicans into line
with their scheme to keep the women
from voting at the first state election.
Until that should be settled. Conse-
quently the signal was not given by Varian
and Crane until 9:30.
Delegate Thompson, of Millard, was
invited to offer the opening prayer.

Locating the Normal School.
After the preliminaries were over
Roberts moved a reconsideration of
the vote whereby the article on public
buildings and state institutions were
passed. He said a wrong had been
done the day before when the propo-
sition to locate the Normal School
at Ephraim was ruled out on a
point of order.

Kerr precipitated a somewhat lengthy
parliamentary debate by raising a
point of order that the location of this
institution properly belonged with the
article on education and did not come
within the report of the committee on
public buildings and state institutions,
which was under consideration. How-
ever, he was ruled out. The motion
carried with only a few dissenting
voices. Then there was a fight among
the Sanpete delegates, Jolley moving
that Ephraim be stricken out and the
whole question of location be left to
the voters of Sanpete county.

Would Be Very Expensive.
Kerr argued against both motions.
He said the present Deaf and Dumb
institute could be used for the state
normal school and there will be no
need of providing a new library, labo-
ratory or museum. He had carefully
figured the matter out and had con-
cluded that by locating the State Nor-
mal school at Sanpete the state would
throw away at least \$100,000. All the
arguments for union of the University
and Agricultural college applied here,
but with much more force on account
of the necessity of erecting new build-
ings for the Normal school.

Maeser upheld this view, saying
there is no place in Utah so well fitted
for such an institution as Salt Lake.
Smith sat down on again.
Then came one of those parliament-
ary exercises, which, under the Ban-
ner of President Smith, occasion-
ally relieve the monotony of the
proceedings. Button moved the pre-
vious question and it was put to a
vote. The president declared the
motion carried and refused to
place a call for a division. Cannon
appealed on the ruling against division
and after he and Ivins had expressed
some very plain opinions regarding the
president's way of conducting busi-
ness the appeal was sustained—52 to
26. A division was then called on the
previous question and it was lost.

Cannon spoke against separation.
Lund said he had seen separation in
Germany and it was successful. He
denied that the University would be
killed by taking away the Normal
school. In a year or two the Normal
school would be self-supporting if lo-
cated in Sanpete county. More than
that, a great percentage of the normal
scholars come from the south.

Let the County Settle It.
Lauritz Larsen, of Sanpete, arose to
speak and no less than fifteen mem-
bers went into the cloak-room. He

Hoke's Ideas.

Thinks the Next President Will Be
Opposed to Free and Unlimited
Coinage.

Macon, Ga., May 1.—Secretary Hoke
Smith, of the interior department, was
interviewed here last night, on the finan-
cial question, and defined the difference
of opinion on the currency question exist-
ing in the country at present.
The secretary divided the people into
three classes—gold, silver and silver
monometallists and bimetalists. He did
not think the gold monometallists were
strong enough to become a factor in the
campaign, but that the silver mono-
metallists would be defeated, without
doing the country serious injury.
He thought the free and unlimited coin-
age of silver at the present ratio by this
country alone, would mean nothing more
or less than silver monometallism, for
if, under that system, the price of silver
bullion would not materially advance, no
other metal would be presented at the
mints for coinage.
The secretary thought the agitation of
the question was checking the return
of property, but he hoped that the plan
of the silver metal would be defeated,
without doing the country serious in-
jury.
In conclusion, Secretary Smith said: "I
have no doubt that the next president of
the United States will be opposed to the
unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1."

THE COMING PLATFORMS.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, Gives
Views About Them.

Washington, May 1.—Senator Jones, of
Arkansas, one of the members of the
United States delegation to the proposed
international monetary conference, has
returned to Washington. He says he
knows of no progress making towards
the hearing of such a conference, and in
an interview, expresses the opinion that
the next Democratic national platform
would declare unconditionally for free
coinage of silver, independent of action
by other nations, and that the Republi-
can platform would declare in favor of
bimetallism and an international agree-
ment.

GERMANS IN IDAHO.

LARGE COLONY WILL SOON SETTLE
NEAR MINIDOKA.

They Come From the Valley of the
Elbe and Are Experts at Sugar
Beet Culture—A Factory Is Prob-
able.

(Special to The Herald.)
Boise, Idaho, May 1.—Facts of an
important deal partially consummated
by Governor McConnel during his re-
cent visit to Chicago, which contem-
plated the settlement of a large colony
of Germans on lands near Minidoka,
has been made public. The governor
not an agent of the colony in Chicago
and arrangements were partly per-
fected for the settlement of 80,000 acres
of arid land in the valley of the Snake.
The agent will be here in a few days
to examine the lands. The colonists
are from the valley of the Elbe, and
have been engaged in sugar beet cul-
ture, to which a large portion of the
Idaho land will be devoted.

The scheme embraces a sugar fac-
tory. The land will be secured by the
state under the terms of the Carey
act, the Germans having sufficient
money to reclaim the entire tract.
The state officials today decided to
float at once a bond issue of \$25,000 for
the insane asylum, and one of \$75,000,
to be devoted equally between the state
normal school and the insane asylum.
The issues were authorized by
the last legislature.

The governor vetoed the normal
school bond bill, but it was passed over
his head. He now says he considers it
his duty as executive officer to sign
bonds, therefore the validity of the act
will not be tested unless at the instiga-
tion of persons desiring to purchase.

STRIKE COMPLETE.

In West Virginia Coal Fields Not a
Single Mine Is in Operation.

Bluefield, W. Va., May 1.—The
strike is on in the West Virginia coal
fields along the Norfolk & Western
railroad. Not a single mine is in oper-
ation. A meeting of 15,000 miners was
held at Keynote today to organize
and perfect measures to induce or
force the Pocahontas, W. Va., men to
join the strike. No dissatisfaction ex-
ists among the Virginia miners, as
they have not been out. In the event
of their refusal to join the strike, force
doubtless will be attempted. The West
Virginia miners are swarming into
Virginia on every train and the situa-
tion is alarming. The cut of 20 per
cent in wages was never contemplated
by the Virginia companies and there
are only a few union men among them.
The strike is due to the fact that the
Pocahontas miners, who are at present
in the Virginia mines, number 999
against 15,000 West Virginia miners.

THE TROUBLE AT PENDER.

Omaha, May 1.—A special to the Bee
from Pender says: Captain Beck has
abandoned his intention of evicting
the tenants until the courts settle the
contention. J. F. Meyers, head of the
land company, has just returned from
a trip over the reservation and reports
that while the settlers were prepared
to resist the Indian police, there was
happily no opportunity for action in
that direction. The settlers have now
gained confidence and are busily at
work putting in their crops. Only
twenty-four hours remains for Captain
Beck to harness corpus the two Indian
police in the Pender jail.

HAYES WAS IN BUTTE.

COULD HAVE BEEN TAKEN WITH-
OUT TROUBLE.

Negligence on the Part of Utah Offi-
cials Gave the Suspected Man a
Fine Opportunity to Slip Away.

(Special to The Herald.)

Butte, Mont., May 1.—There is no longer
any doubt but that Young Hayes,
who is suspected of the murder of the
three young men at Pelican Point, Utah,
was in Butte for about six weeks prior
to last Thursday. The Utah authorities
were notified of his presence in this city
over a week ago; but instead of taking
some action for his apprehension the in-
formation was given to the Associated
Press and local papers, with the result
that Hayes received warning and disap-
peared. The notice of his presence in
Butte even remains unanswered, and
the action of the Utah authorities is
severely criticised by the Butte officials.

GREAT BRITAIN AGREES TO IT.

Nicaragua's Proposition Finds
Great Favor in
Her Eyes.

THE GUARANTEE GIVEN.

Actual Cash is Immediately
Available.

Acceptance of the Compromise and
the Evacuation of Corinto Es-
tablishes the Good Faith of
Great Britain in Her Declaration
That She Had No Purpose of Oc-
cupying Territory, But Simply
Wanted to Collect a Debt—Costly
to Nicaragua.

London, May 1.—It is learned on good
authority that Great Britain has agreed
to the proposed settlement of the dispute
with Nicaragua, if the payment of the in-
demnities is guaranteed. It is said the
affair is practically settled.

THE GUARANTEE.

Nicaragua Said to Have Funds
Available.

Washington, May 1.—The guarantee of
payment by Nicaragua of the indemnities
required by Great Britain will be made in
the simplest manner possible, as there
appears to be no further obstacle between
the two countries as to the final adjust-
ment.

First—A promise of the Nicaraguan
government, which, inasmuch as the govern-
ment has never defaulted in its obliga-
tions, is of itself regarded as a guarantee.
Second—The Bank of Nicaragua, a na-
tional institution, with recognized stand-
ing in London, will, if need be, give a
guarantee.

Third—The Republic of Guatemala, one
of the richest of the Central American
states, stands ready to deposit \$150,000
in the London bank, if Nicaragua desires
the favor.

Fourth—The Nicaragua Canal company,
whose work in London will be acceptable
in the highest financial circles, will give
either guarantee or cash if need be.

Funds Available.

Besides these guarantees, any one of
which is available, and is regarded as
ample, the British authorities are said to
have actual funds immediately available
without calling for outside help. Guarantees
by the British government, which are
essential under the foregoing circum-
stances.

The final proposition as now concluded
between Nicaragua and Great Britain
will therefore be as follows:

Great Britain agrees to immediately
evacuate Corinto and withdraw her fleet.
Nicaragua agrees to pay \$150,000 in London
within fifteen days of the evacuation of
Corinto. According to these terms,
the fifteen days does not begin to run
until the evacuation of Corinto. The
latter feature was insisted upon by Nicaragua
as a means of checking popular
agitation, and a step towards main-
taining her dignity.

Dr. Guzman called at the state depart-
ment at 1 o'clock today. Up to
time he had not received official confirma-
tion of Great Britain's acceptance, al-
though he had been assured by the unofficial
advisers was not questioned.

Good Faith of Great Britain.

From the British standpoint, the ac-
ceptance of the compromise and the im-
mediate evacuation of Corinto establish
the good faith of Great Britain in her
declaration that there was no purpose
of occupying territory. The British
authorities have assured Ambassa-
dor Bayard, and the latter has as ad-
vised Guzman, that the evacuation of
Corinto was insisted upon by Nicaragua
as a means of checking popular
agitation, and a step towards main-
taining her dignity.

They Don't Like It.

New York, May 1.—A special to the
World from Guatemala says: The in-
formation that Nicaragua had acceded
to the demands of England was badly
received here. It is considered as es-
tablishing a precedent under which
England can ill treat other central
American states.

Acted Like Spies.

Managua, Nicaragua, via Galveston,
Texas, May 1.—(Special Nicaragua
dispatch, copyrighted by the Associated
Press.)—Officers belonging to the
British fleet were ashore yesterday at
San Juan del Sur, a small port near
which the Pacific entrance to the Ni-
caragua canal is to be built. It was
noticed that they were making measur-
ements and topographical sketches of
the land, and they were also appar-
ently making observations along the
coast. The British fleet, which was
followed by the canal along the
line from the Pacific to Lake Nicara-
gua. The officers also made sketches
and took notes about Brito and al-
though ordered to depart by the Ni-
caragua governor there, they continued
their work and refused to return on
board the ship.

Revolution Imminent.

Colon, May 1.—It is reported from
San Juan del Sur that there is every
probability of a revolution breaking
out in Nicaragua. If the government
yields to the demands of Great Britain,
if the present government of Nicara-
gua fails, it is contended it will not
be possible to adjust the claims of
Great Britain, and this probably will
provoke an armed conflict.

Offer of Troops.

Managua, May 1.—The Honduras
government has given assurances to
Nicaragua that her troops will be a
disposal. Nicaragua, should they
be necessary, this is the only tender
of troops that has been made by the
Central American republics. The offer
from Honduras is likely to be ac-
cepted, owing to the present favorable

turn of affairs, but at one time there
was a prospect of concerted action by
the forces of the two countries. The
good offices of the minister of Hon-
duras, minister of Guatemala and all
other central American states are be-
ing exerted at Washington and Lon-
don to secure a peaceful settlement.

He Kept a Saloon.

Philadelphia, May 1.—Dr. Robert N.
Keeley, Jr., of this city, who recently
returned from Bluefields, said tonight
that he is well acquainted with Pro-
Consul General Colorado and has been
from Nicaragua territory Great Brit-
ain has demanded smart money to the
extent of \$75,000. Dr. Keeley asserts
that, had he, before he troubles was
the keeper of a saloon called the Cas-
cus in Bluefields, and that his expul-
sion could not have caused him more
than \$500 damage at the utmost.

SUGGESTS COMPROMISE.

Steve Elkins Sees the Handwriting
on the Wall.

Leadville, Colo., May 1.—United States
Senator S. B. Elkins is in the city. In
speaking of the silver question he said:
"We all know that unless it is settled,
it is doubtful whether the Republican
party will succeed in the next presiden-
tial election. I have great confidence that
the Republican party will solve this question
satisfactorily to the majority of the
American people. I am not sure, how-
ever, in settling this matter that any other
state, and it should exercise the rights
of its prerogative as is one of the most
influential of the white metal com-
monwealths. I think we can get through
it. I do not pretend to say what the com-
promise should be, but that the silver men
should be satisfied. The silver men should
have control of the coinage. I would
like to see the silver men give some-
thing to the gold men and thus hold their
support rather than to rob them any-
thing and lose their support."

CALLED A COWARD.

TRAGIC FATE OF A SPANISH LIEU-
TENANT.

Shot to Death in Cabana Fortress
Because He Surrendered to the
Rebels With His Command.

Havana, May 1.—Lieutenant Gallego,
who surrendered fifty Spanish soldiers
to the rebels, and who was afterwards
arrested and turned over to the mili-
tary authorities here, was, after trial
by court martial, sentenced to be shot.
This sentence was carried out today in
the fortress of Cabana here. Lieu-
tenant Gallego should not be con-
founded with Lieutenant Benjamin
Gallego of the Peninsular regiment who
was recently tried by the court martial
and shot at Santiago de Cuba for al-
lowing the rebels to surprise him in a
saloon at Juraguá City.

Marshal de Campos has issued the
proclamation, in which he says it is the
first time he has known a Spanish of-
ficer to be executed as a coward.

The captain general in order to give
work to the unemployed and thus pre-
vent the spread of cholera, has ordered
the unemployed, and idle persons from
joining issue with the rebels, has
ordered the commencement of a
number of public works which, it is
hoped, will result in material benefit
to the island and to the laboring
classes. Captain General de Campos
will act as captain general.

Williams Arrives.
New York, May 1.—Damon Williams,
United States consul general at
Havana, arrived on the Ward line
steamer Vigilanza from Havana to-
day. Mr. Williams declined to say
anything regarding the report that he
was persona non grata to the Spanish
government. He could not, he said,
make any statement until he had
visited the state department at Wash-
ington without committing a breach
of official etiquette. Being asked
whether he would return to Cuba, Mr.
Williams said he could not answer that
question, as it was for the secretary
of the state to say whether he would
go back or not.

TOOK IT VERY COOLLY.

Lawyer Campbell Learns of the
Death of His Wife.

New York, May 1.—Mrs. Isabella W.
Campbell, who was found dead in
Denver yesterday, was the wife of F.
A. Campbell, a lawyer of this city.
She was married to Campbell in 1883 in
Chicago. Two years ago Mrs. Camp-
bell went to Colorado for her health.
Mr. Campbell was seen at his office to-
day. He said he had received a tele-
gram from his wife's attorney inform-
ing him of her death. He had not
known she was ill. He had no idea her
circumstances were such that they were
and was surprised to learn of her
death. As to their marital troubles,
he said he did not think it was a mat-
ter that would interest the public.

KILLED AT HIS POST.

ENGINEER MURDERED NEAR CAR-
LINSVILLE, ILLINOIS.

Narrow Escape of the Fireman—Re-
venge, and Not Robbery, Was
Doubtless the Motive.

Springfield, Ill., May 1.—Night ex-
press No. 3, on the Chicago & Alton
railroad, northbound, was attacked
about 12 o'clock about two miles this
side of Carlinville, by three masked
men, who had climbed upon the plat-
form of the blind baggage car, sup-
posedly at Carlinville. The men
climbed over the tender and ordered
Engineer Frank Holmes to stop the
train and immediately began firing.
Holmes was killed at the first fire,
the Fireman Frank Tuggle escaping.

The assailants, after shooting the engineer,
jumped off the train and escaped.
Fireman Tuggle then ran the train
back to Carlinville. It is not known
whether robbery was intended or not.
Engineer Holmes this morning, when
going south at Carlinville, compelled
some tramps to get off the train and
ran some tramps off that were burn-
ing cars on a "Y." and it is thought
that some of these men were his mur-
derers. Holmes' home is in Bloomington.
The train may not be here for
several hours.

All the would-be robbers were captured
within a short time, and the train
was started for Chicago. The train
was stopped by a mail clerk as he
was getting off the cab. No attempt
was made to rob the express car
or the passengers. The names of the
robbers are not known. Holmes was
about 42 years of age and had been in the service of the
Alton road for many years.

RUSSIA WANTS TO INTERVENE.

France and Germany Have
Been Invited to
Join Her.

MORE BUTCHERY BY JAPS.

Capture of the Stations on Pes-
cador Islands.

It Was an Easy Task, Even Though
the Japanese Were Compelled to
Fight Against a Most Unhealthy
Climate as Well as Chinese-
Chinese Ships Added to the Japanese
Navy—Li Hung Chang's Assault
Goes Up For Life.

Paris, May 1.—The Gaulois today an-
nounces that Russia has invited France
and Germany to sign a joint note stat-
ing their objections to the treaty of
peace arranged at Shimonsky between
the representatives of China and Ja-
pan, and that the latter country be
notified that the fact of her ignoring
this note will warrant armed interven-
tion on the part of the three powers
which sign it.

AN EASY TASK.

Japs Had a Walkover on the Pes-
cadoras.

Victoria, B. C., May 1.—The Empress
of China arrived last evening from
Yokohama with advice to the 19th.

The capture of the principal stations
on the Pescador islands was easily
effected by the Japanese during the
last week of March, the process being
similar to the seizure of the northern
stronghold. Admiral Ito, in the flag-
ship Matsushima, conducted the naval
operations, in which six of his fleet
were engaged. The Japanese captured
several islands of the group were oc-
cupied after merely nominal resist-
ance, and troops would have proceeded
to Formosa before this, but for an
outbreak of cholera, which completely
incapacitated the Japanese forces and
created great alarm.

Excessive Mortality.

The entire number of troops sent
southward was only about 5,000, and
of these, 500 had died at last advices,
while 1,000 were in the hospital. The
excessive mortality is attributed to the
unhealthy climate of the Pescadores,
to the bad quality of the water and
to the sudden change from the cool
weather of Japan to the temperature
of upwards of 90 degrees. In Manchuria
cholera has also appeared, but not
in so threatening a form, and the latest
reports are reassuring. Strenuous
disinfecting operations are being con-
ducted from spring to spring. The town
of Fijina, near Hiroshima, has been iso-
lated and most rigid quarantine regula-
tions are everywhere enforced.

There has also been an epidemic of
small pox in Yamana prefecture.
The number of cases being 3,000.
The Japs as Butchers.
A correspondent of the North China
News, writing from New Chang, as-
serts and quotes Europeans as au-
thorities that the Japanese troops when
they entered Peking murdered and
wounded scores of men, women and
children of the peace population asserted
that an hour after the battle ended not a
prisoner or wounded man was to be
seen, but there were many bodies
littering the ground in addition to gunshot
wounds.

There were over 1,000 dead and many
bodies were mutilated.

Prince Komatsu, appointed com-
mander in chief of the Japanese armies in
China, left Hiroshima April 13 for his
headquarters on Liaotung peninsula.
The body of thirty marines who have
been guarding the Tientsin States leg-
ation since last autumn were with-
drawn March 23.

As an indication that the Japanese
propose to make a long stay at Tientsin,
it is announced that the Japanese leg-
ation is to be established there by the
Yusen Steamship company, which is
under government control. American
capitalists continue to invest in
war bonds.

Up For Life.

The assault of Li Hung Chang has
been condemned to imprisonment for
life.

By imperial order, the six captured
Chinese men-of-war, the Yuen, Chen
Pai, Chen Si, Chen Nan, Chen Pei,
Chen Chung and Chen Pien have been
added to the Japanese navy.

The North China Daily News says
that four steamers, two of which ar-
rived at Shanghai and two at Chin Kiang,
one changing her name more effec-
tively to elude detection.

There has been considerable trouble
between the Japanese military authori-
ties and British officials and residents
at New Chang, but nothing serious
beyond not treating one another
pleasantly on all occasions.

The British minister to Japan is
about to return home. He suffers from
a mental disorder which is believed to
be incurable.

Did He Suicide.

Toward the end of March the
Japanese warship Tentsu captured a
Chinese vessel near Wei Hai Wei
which proved to be the Kwang Chi
with the body of Admiral Ting still on
board. She was on her way from Chao
Foo to Shanghai at which latter place
the family of the late naval com-
mander was said to be awaiting the re-
mains. In order that the generous in-
terests of Admiral Ito should be
carried out to the fullest extent, the
captain of the Tentsu allowed the
Kwang Chi to proceed after exactly
pledging that she be taken directly to
Shanghai and that all the officers es-
corting their dead leader should main-
tain their previous parole and serve
no more against Japan. Foreign diplo-
mats in Peking assert that the Chinese
emperor is not even yet convinced that
Admiral Ting committed suicide and
has ordered the governor of Shan Tung
to report the circumstances of his
death.

To Ratify the Treaty.

Yokohama, May 1.—Count Ito, presi-
dent of the Japanese council of minis-
ters, and Count Mugi, Japanese envoy,
have started for Chao Foo to be ready
to ratify the treaty of peace on May 3,
the date fixed by the peace envoys for
ratification.
Tien Tsun, May 1.—In response to im-
perial summons, May 1. Li Hung

Chang has started for Peking. It is be-
lieved the object of the journey is to
receive the emperor's ratification of the
treaty agreed upon between China and
Japan.

McGiffin's Version.

Why the Chin Yuen Was Lost to the
Chinese.

New York, May 1.—Commander P. N.
McGiffin, who had command of the
Chinese ironclad Chin Yuen at the
battle of Yalu, arrived here from
Liverpool and is stopping at the Astor
house.

The commander received a number
of wounds in the fight and is still
somewhat deaf. He has a tattered uni-
form of the Chinese navy which he
wore on the Chin Yuen during the
naval battle.

He says it was a stubborn fight and
was lost to the Chinese chiefly because
they had no shells to use except iron
ones. The Japanese were well supplied
with shells which did great execution.
The Chinese shot passed through the
enemy's ships without doing any great
damage. The commander believes the
Chinese seamen are brave and skilful
and would make good fighters if they
could only trust their leaders. The
Chinese gunners fired as true as the
Japanese, but did not do so much
damage on account of the quality of the
shot. The commander had some very
narrow escapes during the Yalu
battle. At one time he was directly
in front of the mouth of a 12-inch gun
on his ship as the gunner was swinging
it into place to fire. He closed his eyes
and waited for certain death. He
opened them, however, to find the gun
rolled off the superstructure just before
the gun went off. The commander car-
ries two wounds in his left thigh and
another over his abdomen from frag-
ments of shell. Commander Lin was
supposed to be in command but was
down in his room praying to the gods
to preserve him.

The commander will go to his home
at Washington, Pa., in a few days. He
did not come by the Pacific as the
Japanese had a reward of \$5,000 stand-
ing for him dead or alive. Mr. Mc-
Giffin has been in the Chinese navy
service for twelve years. He founded
the naval institute at Wei Hai Wei
and did considerable surveying in
China.

No News as Yet.

London, May 1.—A dispatch to the
Times from Peking says: No decision
has yet been reached in regard to the
ratification of the treaty of